Linda, FT-Linda, and Jini

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Outline of Lecture & Further Resources

- Linda™
  - http://www.cs.yale.edu/Linda/linda.html
- FT-Linda
  - http://www.cs.arizona.edu/ftol/languages/
  - D. Bakken and R. Schlichting, **Supporting Fault-Tolerant Parallel Programming in Linda**, IEEE Transactions on Parallel and Distributed Systems, vol. 6, no. 3, March 1995, pp. 287-302
- Jini™
  - http://www.sun.com/jini/
  - Core Jini by W. Keith Edwards, Prentice-Hall
  - The Jini Specification by Arnold et al., Addison-Wesley
  - Jini in a Nutshell by Scott Oaks & Henry Wong, Addison-Wesley
- JavaSpaces™
  - http://www.java.sun.com/products/javaspaces/index.html
  - Eric Freeman, Susanne Hupfer, and Ken Arnold, **JavaSpaces™ Principles, Patterns and Practice**, Addison Wesley, 1999.

Linda

- Linda is a coordination language
  - Provides primitives to augment an existing *computational* language such as C
  - Developed at Yale in middle 1980s (David Gelernter)
  - Originally intended for easier parallel programming
  - When distributed, is an example of (what is now called) middleware
- Linda's main abstraction is tuple space, an unordered bag of tuples
  - Tuple: logical name and zero or more typed values
- Tuple space (TS) is an associative, distributed shared memory
  - Associative: address by content, not location
  - Temporal and spatial decoupling of processes aids ease of use
    - Temporal decoupling: processes don't have to have overlapping lifetimes
    - Spatial decoupling: processes don't have to know each other's identities
  - Tuples are immutable: cannot change in TS, only add and remove

Linda Primitives

- **out**: deposit a tuple into TS
  - **out**("N", 100, **true**);
  - **out**("N", *i*, *boolvar*); // same as above if *i* ==100, *boolvar* == **true**
  - **out** is *asynchronous* – process only waits until arguments evaluated, etc., not tuple deposited into TS
- **in**: withdraws matching tuple from TS, based on a template (the parameters), blocks if none present
  - **in**("N", ?*i*, ?*b*); // will withdraw one from above (and others!), fill in *i* and *b*.
  - **in**("N", 100, **true**); // same as above, but no variables changed
- **rd**: just like **in**, but tuple is not withdrawn
- **inp**: just like **in** but not blocking: returns "success" flag
- **rdp**: just like **rd** but not blocking: returns "success" flag

Linda Example #1: Distributed Variable

- Initialization: **out**("count", *value*);
- Inspection: **rd**("count", *?value*);
- Updating: **in**("count", *?oldvalue*);
  // calculate *newvalue*, maybe *f(oldvalue)*
  out("count", *newvalue*);

Linda Example #2: Bag-of-Tasks

- Task to be solved is divided into subtasks
- Subtasks placed into TS "bag"
- Pool of identical workers repeatedly:
  - Withdraw subtask tuple
  - Calculate answer
    - May generated new subtasks ("dynamic" if so, "static" otherwise)
  - Deposit result tuple
- Advantages of "Bag-of-Tasks"
  - Transparent scalability
  - Automatic Load Balancing
  - Ease of utilizing idle workstations
- Note: "Bag-of-Tasks" also called "Replicated Worker"

Bag-of-Tasks Worker

process worker
  while true do
    in("work", *?subtask_args*);
    calc(*subtask_args*, **var** *result_args*);
    for (all new subtasks created by this subtask) // in calc…
      out ("work", *new_subtask_args*); // in calc…
    out("result", *result_args*);
  end while
end process

- Problems
  - Lost tuple problem: a failure causes a tuple to be lost
  - Duplicate tuple problem: failure causes subtask tuples to be regenerated

FT-Linda

- PhD dissertation research of Bakken, concluded in 1994
- System model
  - Distributed system with no physically shared memory – only message passing
  - Failure model: fail-silent
    - FT-Linda runtime converts into fail-stop by detecting and depositing a distinguished failure tuple
  - Globally unique logical process IDs (LPIDs)
    - Exactly one for every running process
    - If a process fails, another process may become that LPID
- Main Fault Tolerance Constructs
  - Stable tuple spaces
  - Atomic execution of tuple space operations
    - Atomic guarded statements: all-or-none execution of multiple TS operations
    - TS transfer primitives: atomically move/copy tuples between TSs

Supporting Stable Tuple Spaces

- Support different kinds of tuple spaces
- Tuple space attributes: resilience and scope
- Resilience: **stable** or **volatile**
  - **Stable**: survives *N-1* failures with *N* replicas
  - **Volatile**: no survival
- Scope: **Shared** or **private**
  - **Shared**: any process may use
  - **Private**: only the LPID which created it may use it
- TS creation
  - At startup, one {**stable**,**shared**} TS, *TSMain,* is created
  - *handle = ts_create(resilience, scope, LPID)*
  - *handle* is passed as first argument to all FT-Linda TS operations
- "replicated TS": **shared** resilience
- "local TS" or "scratch TS": {**volatile**,**private**}

Atomic Guarded Statement (AGS)

- < *guard* ➔ *body* >
  - *guard*: **in**, **inp**, **rd**, **rdp**, **true**
  - *body*: series of: **in**, **rd**, **out**, **move**, **copy**, **skip**
- AGS blocks until *guard* succeeds or fails
  - Success: matching tuple found or **true** returned
    - **true** matches immediately
    - **In** and **rd** may match immediately, later, or never
    - **Inp** and **rdp** succeed if matching tuple present at start of AGS
      - May be negated with **not** so fails if a match is present
  - Failure: opposite of success, as per above
- Only *guard* may block
  - Exception thrown if operations in *body* block
- TS operations must all be inside an AGS

FT-Linda (Static) Bag-of-Tasks Worker

```
process worker
  while true do
      < in(TSMain, "work", ?subtask_args) ➔
        out(TSMain, "in_progress", my_hostid, subtask_args) >
      calc(subtask_args, var result_args);
      < in(TSMain, "in_progress", my_hostid, subtask_args) ➔
        out(TSMain, "result", result_args) >
  end while
end process
```


FT-Linda (Dynamic) Bag-of-Tasks Worker

```
process worker
  TSScratch = ts_create(volatile, private, my_lpid() )
  while true do
      < in(TSMain, "work", ?subtask_args) ➔
        out(TSMain, "in_progress", my_hostid, subtask_args) >
      calc(subtask_args, var result_args)
      for (all new subtasks created by this subtask) // in calc…
            out (TSScratch, "work", new_subtask_args)
      out(TSScratch, "result", result_args) // static: was in AGS
      < in(TSMain, "in_progress", my_hostid, subtask_args) ➔
        move(TSScratch, TSMain) >
  end while
end process
```

Monitor Process

```
process monitor
  while true do
      // one of these failure tuples generated for each replica
      in(TSMain, "failure", ?host)
      // regenerate all in_progress tuples found from host
      while < inp(TSMain, "in_progress", host, ?subtask_args)
  ➔              out(TSMain, "work", subtask_args) > do
          noop
      end while
end process
```

- Note: monitor process can fail and this still works

Disjunctive AGS

- Disjunctive Form, like a select call:

  < $guard_1$ ➔ $body_1$
  or
  $guard_2$ ➔ $body_2$
  or
  …
  or
  $guard_n$ ➔ $body_n$
  >

- **Blocks until at least one guard succeeds**

- Note: in future slides, we normally omit *TSMain* for brevity…

FT-Linda Tuple Space Semantics

- Strong **inp**/**rdp**:
  - guarantees on **inp**/**rdp** matching: first Linda to do this
  - Yale dissertation said it was not possible (even unreplicated!)
- Oldest-matching semantics:
  - Matching tuple which has been in TS longest is returned
- **out** operations are not completely asynchronous
  - Guaranteed to be found in TS in same order of **out**s in program
  - Caller of **out** does not need to block until tuple deposited in TS
    - Just like Linda

FT-Linda Opcodes

- Problem: don't want to allow arbitrary computation inside a TS operation's arguments
  - Causes problems for replication if arguments are not the first
  - But we need some computation…
- Solution: allow (binary) opcodes in an AGS
  - **PLUS**, **MINUS**, **MIN**, **MAX**
- Example: client using actively replicated server
- Server init (once per server replica group):
  - **Out**("sequence", *server_id*, 0)
- Client calling service

  < **in**(*"*sequence", *server_id*, *?sequence*) ➔
  out("sequence", *server_id*, **PLUS**(*sequence*, 1))
  out("request", *server_id*, *sequence*, *command*, *args*) >
  < **in**("reply", *server_id*, *sequence*, *?reply_args*) ➔ **skip** >

FT-Linda Implementation Overview

- Components
  - *Precompiler*: translates FT-Linda and C into just C
  - *FT-Linda library*: implements API for FT-Linda operations
  - *TS State Machine*: replica of a TS
  - *Multicast substrate*: deliver AGS operations to all TS replicas in same order (total and atomic)
- *Scratch TSs are just a single local copy, others are replicated*
- *Note: in Linda, associative memory does not cost that much!*
  - *Patterns (tuple signatures) can be mapped into an integer to hash on*
  - *Only one variable usually has value specified to match on: hash on it*

Jini

- Purpose: allow groups of services and users to federate into a single, dynamic distributed system (Jini community)
- Goals
  - Simplicity of access
  - Ease of administration
  - Support for easy sharing – "spontaneous" interactions
  - Self-healing of Jini comunities
- Main operations
  - Discovery: find a lookup service
  - Join: register your service with a lookup service
  - Lookup: find a service in the lookup service
    - Done by type: Java interface type
    - Local object (like CORBA proxy/stub) returned to client
  - Invoke: use the local object to call the service

Other Jini Notes

- Leasing: automatic garbage collection
  - Service granted for a limited period of time: a lease
  - If lease not renewed (it expires), resources freed
- Transactions
  - Two-phase commit
  - Note: Jini, and JavaSpaces are not databases
  - Jini (JavaSpaces) supports full transactions (two-phase commit), "begin transaction" and "end transaction" etc.
  - FT-Linda provides a lightweight ("one-shot") transaction, not with "begin/end", but Atomic Guarded Statement with carefully limited actions allowed
    - This is so AGS info can be packed into one multicast message and performed with just that message delivery
- Events
  - Can register for callbacks for events of interest

Jini Example

- Start: one service – lookup – running on network
- Printer starts up
  - Finds lookup service
  - Registers self with lookup service (no user intervention)
- Laptop with word processor enters room
  - Word processor finds lookup service
  - Word processer looks up printer
  - Word processor can also optionally
    - Register to get callback if printer goes away
    - Register to get callback if a new printer registers itself
  - Word processor invokes printer (sends it a printer job)
    - Printer (not word processor) controls dialog box – only it knows what it should look like, perhaps in ways not known when word processor made

JavaSpaces

- Jini is built on top of JavaSpaces!
- JavaSpaces is based on Linda!
- Main JavaSpace (JS) operations
  - Add an `Entry` object into JS
  - Read an `Entry` object from JS
  - Remove an `Entry` object from JS
  - Register as a listener of an `Entry` object

JavaSpace Differences from Linda

- Strong typing
  - Can have multiple JS (Java) types per Linda pattern
- Entries are objects, so they can have methods (behavior)
- Leasing
- Multiple JSs possible
  - Not true for first Linda implementations

JavaSpaces Replicated Worker Example

- (From "JavaSpaces Principles, Patterns, and Practice")

```
Public class worker {
   for (;;) {
        Task template = new Task(…);
        Task task = (Task) space.take(template, …);
        Result result = compute(task);
        space.write(result, …)
   }
}
```


Other Jini Notes

- Jini's competitor at Microsoft is "Universal Plug and Play"
- Jini-related distinguished speaker was here April 28:
  - Jini-like research prototype system, Aladdin, from Microsoft Research, but where devices do not have to be smart (just configurable)
  - Speaker: Yi-Min Wang
    - Well-known fault-tolerance guy
    - DCOM bigot (Bakken is a CORBA bigot…)